Alabama Reporter.

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ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 8.

MR. THOS. S. SMITH of Sylacogga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the county.
Feb. 18th, 1863. L. S. WHITE

Rev. Mr. Gooch. [illegible] columns it will [illegible] Gooch comes to our District with strongest testimonials as to moral worth, and intellectual capacity. It has been our good fortune to hear the Rev. gentleman preach and we feel satisfied that those who sit under the choppings of his sanctuary will be benefitted in the spirit. It is to such men the [illegible] of youth should be entrusted—where the moral status is not lost sight of, while imparting Horace and Virgil. We heartily recommend Mr. Gooch and hope our citizens will respond to his advertisement, and send their daughters where moral, religious and educational training will be carefully attended to.

Capt. Wm. Spence, who was wounded in the leg at the battle of Chickamauga, arrived at home a few days ago and is doing well.

The Captain requests us to give notice to the friends of his company that they are needing winter clothing, shoes &c, they can bring or send the clothing to him at this place, and he will forward them to his company.

Town Jots.
Weekly Report.

War news, show things quiet in front.—The Yankees still entrenching. Gens Polk, and Hindman in arrest, this is unfortunate, but we presume Gen Bragg knows what he is about.

CHARLESTON.

Desultory firing at Sumpter. "Gilmore" working on Wagner and Gregg.

VIRGINIA.

The question seems to be who is reinforcing the army of the west? When it leaks out, who has depleted to the greatest extent, then he who is numerically the strongest will open the ball.

TRANS MISSISSIPPI.

It seems probable the Yankees have Little Rock, it is also probable that Dick Taylor and Magruder, as well as Price has threshed them. The two former at Napoleonville and Sabine pass, the latter on White River. Our people may feel easy, the west bank of the Mississippi is all right.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

"Rosy" is drawing his forces from this section, giving our cavalry under "Jackson" a fine margin for explorations. The enemy advanced a feeler to Edward's Ferry on Big Black, but feel back after being felt.

GEORGIA.

Seems to be alive to the emergency, and her brave sons are rallying to the border.

ALABAMA.

The efforts of our conscript officers, assisted by the citizens, is rapidly removing a dangerous element that has been affecting our upper counties.

BUSINESS.

Quite dull, streets look listless, some trading—Squire Hunter's seems to be the center of attraction. We notice some of our gallant boys on short furloughs on the streets, among them are Capt. McGregor, Lt. Geo. Brown, Lt. Jno. Huey, Rhodes, Bell and others. We hope the gallant fellows will have a good time, they certainly deserve it.

CAPT. HARDIE'S COMPANY.

We learn that at last accounts this company was at Lafayette Ga., a short distance from Chattanooga, all well and in good spirits.

CAPT. BOWIE'S COMPANY.

This command made a good display on our streets Monday, and from the appearance of men and stock, equipments and appointments we predict a successful campaign for Capt. "B." and his company.

This makes the 6th cavalry company and the 27th volunteer company mustered into service from Talladega county exclusive of the Home Guard companies who have been mustered in as part of the provisional army of the Confederate States.

A. W. Bowie, Captain,
P. L. Griffits, 1st Lieutenant,
C. H Edmonds, 2nd "
Wilber Duncan, 3rd "

OUR OFFICE.

Our readers will excuse any shortcomings this week, any garbling or mangling, but the fact is that our friend Capt. Anderson, the commissary, one of the most perfect gentlemen in the army—rendezvous below us, and they keep up such a racket with their scales that we feel demoralized, yet we will put up with all and any noises to help the Confederacy—"eating" bomb shells—and from such deliver us, they unsettle our nerves, but if our readers will be patient, we will do better in future.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., Sept. 22nd 1863.

Mr. Editor:

In your issue of the 17th inst., there is an attempt at a partial reply to my article of the 24th August, by Jos. J. Nicholson.

He says "Mr. W. is mistaken—$50 per bbl was not the market price [illegible] Mills during the period [illegible] this day to the best of my information." And he attempts to prove this, by exhibiting receipts given by two persons in Mobile for whom he made purchases of Flour early in July when wheat was at $4 and $5 a bushel!

Why sir, Mr. Nicholson's harrangue was fulminated on the 21st day of August, (Fast day) when wheat was at seven and eight dollars a bushel and had been for some time, and he spake in the present tense.—Had he spoken in the past, and said wheat was early in July was $4 and $5 a bushel, and Flour $24 and $30 a barrell, his calculations would have been correct; but this did not suit the views of Mr. Nicholson; it would not have made the impression on the public mind he seemed desirous of making.

The Rev. Gentlemen forcibly reminds me of the man who inadvertently said the horse was fourteen feet high. On being asked if he was not mistaken in regard to the animal being fourteen feet high, he replied; did I say he was fourteen feet high? "yes," well then I will stick to it, he was fourteen feet high.

You recollect, Mr. Editor, that on handing you my article of the 24th August, we compared, carefully, Mobile account sales of Flour, and letters of different dates—showing market quotatations of prices—with my figures and assertions, and you are aware of the perfect harmony between them. I did this because it was my disposition to state nothing but facts in the case.

It is well known in Talladega, that Flour did advance, as stated by me, to $50 a bbl in July, though some may have been bought for less. Mr. Jemison knows this, and so does Mr. Wm. Curry, and the people generally. In consequence of the great advance in wheat and Flour, Mr. Harris the agent of the Supply Association at Mobile, who was commissioned to buy largely, returned without making, I think, a single purchase. Mr. Bliss of Talladega is aware of this fact. And still Mr. Nicholson says, as late as the 17th of September, the ruling price of Flour has been $30 and $35 a bbl! Why sir, if this were true, would Mr. Harris the Ag't of the Supply Association have left Talladega without making purchases to the extent he was authorized to make? Would private individuals who were at Talladega for the purpose of buying either wheat or Flour have left there without making purchases?

Mr. Nicholson insinuates I took as a criterion for the price of Flour at the Mills, a sale I made of six thousand pounds on the 3rd day of August to an "Israelite" woman at $50 a bbl. But this is not true. Flour had been sold, and put up, by a farmer, at Jemison's Mills at $25 a sack sometime previous to my sale. In a short time after I made the sale referred to, I had a contract with Mr. Wm Curry for ten thousand pounds at $50 p bbl to be put up at Jemisons Mills, and it was as low as I could buy anywhere. The last Flour I did not get because of the silly and illegal interference of the Military Authorities.

The farmer was not to blame for advancing the price of wheat and flour when the price below justified it; indeed it would have been strange had he not done so. He alone is to blame and is chargable with oppressing the poor, who labors to have such restrictions placed upon the transportation of breadstuffs and other articles of consumption, as to cut off supplies from a needy district and thereby foster high prices. It is unnecessary to repeat that the supply and the demand almost invariably regulate prices; and any interference with the settled laws of trade is silly and mischievious.

The plain truth is, Mr. Editor, the Rev. Gentleman is not only at fault in his calculation when he said, on the 21st day of August, they (the flour dealers) are buying flour at $25 and $30 a bbl and making from $75 to $80 a bbl profit, but he was peculiarly unfortunate in having delivered from the Episcopal Desk so loose, coarse and vindicitive a tirade.

Respectfully,
CHAS. H. WILLIAMS.

The water of the Rapidan is now very low, and thus one impediment to the advance of Meade is removed. Whether he will risk it or not the future must determine.

HON. R. H. SLOUGH, Mayor of the City of Mobile.

FROM LLOYD'S SOUTHERN RAILROAD GUIDE.

This gentleman was born in the County of Burk, North Carolina, and at the early age of 14 years was employed as a clerk in the respectable commercial firm of Harper & Waugh, near Morgantown, North Carolina. At this early period, it will be observed, he already manifested such energy that he gained the entire confidence of his employers, becoming also the favorite of the community. At 15 the whole business was entrusted to his management. This was a great responsibility for one so young; but, being determined to justify the trust, he labored assiduously in the day as salesman, and at night kept the books in order.—This effort, besides winning the praise of his employers, obtained for him a reputation as one of the best clerks in the country.

In 1839 strong inducements were held out to him to come to Alabama, and his former friends made him several offers to retain him, but, like all young and ambitious men, he wished to see new countries—was emulous of those men who build their own fortunes and fame; and, therefore, in the fall of 1839 accepted employ from Maj. James Isbell, of Talladega Co., Alabama, with whom he remained two years as principal clerk and book-keeper. His ambition increased with his success, and further opportunities being given him to increase his mercantile experience, he removed to this city in the fall of 1841—after having refused a partnership, from Major Isbell, giving him the entire control of a large and lucrative business, in Calhoun County, Alabama.

It will thus be remarked with what rapidity honesty, energy, and business talent advances, when free from selfishness and that narrow-mindedness which is very often the bane of the finest genius.

His first employment in Mobile was as a clerk and book-keeper in a Commission House. But he only remained in that capacity a short time—for the sign of SLOUGH & ELSTON was put forth to mark another step on the ladder of success—this was in 1843 and 1844—to be followed, in 1845, by the partnership, in the Factorage and Commission business, to which, up to the present time he has devoted his eminent mercantile talents with the signal success that rectitude and a broad liberality invariably assure the possessor.

His business has a very wide extent, and reaches large portions of Alabama and Mississippi. Perhaps we can better convey our idea of the extent of Mr. Slough's popularity in his speciality as a factor, by stating that during the year previous to the war his house sold no less than 33,000 bales of cotton. This is, perhaps, the best comment that could be made on his capacities as a business man, and as a liberal gentleman—in both of which he is known to excel.

A man so prominent in the Commercial affairs of a city like Mobile, could hardly escape the people—and though, as may have been observed, he never let duty to his patrons suffer, yet we find him with his known judgment and energy aiding in building up public institutions, and giving direction in Municipal affairs. In 1851 he aided in establishing the Fulton Insurance Company, of Mobile, and was elected Director, in which capacity he served until 1856, when he was elected President, which position he held until 1860, when he resigned. At this time the stock of this Company was quoted at about 102, at the time of his resignation the stock was selling at 186. Could there be a better eulogy of Mr. Slough's administration of affairs than these simple figures?

In 1847 he was elected an Alderman, and regularly re-elected by the people until 1858. The last five years of this service he was chosen to preside over the Board. There is no man who more satisfactorily administered the business of the Board. Affable, courteous, generous to all, the city and Board were gainers by the choice. No little of the popularity which finally elected him Chief Magistrate of Mobile, was made while in the Board of Aldermen. It was well known that when a committee was appointed where work was to be performed, R. H. Slough was sure to be on it.

He was elected Mayor in December, 1861, for the term of three years. In the discharge of the arduous duties of that office, no better man has ever filled the high position as guardian of the city of Mobile. In his Court every day he has many strange and complicated cases to deal with, yet so fine in his knowledge of human nature, quick thought and sound judgment, he seldom errs in his rendition of justice. Besides, he stands by the law firmly, and with dignity, regardless of favor; he knows no rich, no poor; he decides with the law, against all offenders of whatever degree. He is an excellent disciplinarian, and manages his police admirably, and, as they would [illegible] the [illegible] officer, we have but to point to the order of the city during these tremulous times, and its unparalleled financial condition. On entering upon the duties of Mayor, he found the state of the country had seriously deranged the sources of the city's revenue—economy was his first resort; at the end of the first year of his term, the city saved some $10,000, and instead of threatened bankruptcy the city had a balance in cash in the Treasury of $43,000. Mobile was fortunate in selecting such a man at such a time. Such a public servant is invaluable to a community at all times—but now he is tenfold more needed—the securing of his financial experience to the city has been of immense value to the people, which, we have no doubt, they fully appreciate.

As far as his liberality as a citizen is concerned, he has the means to be generous, and no man uses them with a more generous hand. There is not a benificent scheme started that he does not help—it would indeed seem that his greatest pleasure in being wealthy, was the power it gave him to do good to his fellow man. Not a man in the city of Mobile who reads this, but will testify to the fact. The Free Market is one of his favorites—and he never will tire but what the poor must be fed. Outside of this, every movement to relieve soldiers' families meets with his substantial aid.—His efforts to enforce the law against extortioners, [illegible], is another proof of the largeness of his heart; and although he has not met with full success, yet a great deal of good has been accomplished.

That he is not a grasping man in any way, but rather satisfied with what he has honorably acquired, we will relate a fact told us by a friend: About three years ago he was offered a splended property, but he replied—"I have no use for it, you can keep it until I require it."—We will state that this property was a fine plantation in North Carolina. Of one thing he is very proud, and that is, to use his words to a friend, "I have never been out of business from the age of 14 years to the present time; have never solicited a situation or partnership, or during that time asked, or would receive a cent of any one, except for services rendered." He takes a broad view of the true interests of the South. Comprehensive in mind, stern of purpose, prompt in action unflinching when a sense of duty leads him on, uncompromising in principle, indomitable in will, untiring in perseverance, and fearless of personal consequences when a great public good has to be combated for, R. H. SLOUGH stands prominently forward among the noble and generous men of the South.

Hog Cholera—Speedy and Effectual Cure.

Editors Milledgeville Recorder: I desire through the medium of your columns to inform the public that tar and grease mixed in equal proportions is a certain antidote for this prevalent and hitherto fatal disease. The mode of treatment is as simple as the remedy itself. Catch the infected animal, turn it upon its back gag it, and drench it with nearly a gill of the mixture. The affect is almost instantaneous. In a few hours the animal regains its appetite, and is seen busily engaged in quest of food. My stock minder, with whom the practice originated, says, "If you can get the tar and grease in him, you count good for bacon." In more than twenty cases, he succeeded in curing every one.

J. W. A. SANFORD.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 6.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1863.

The following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863, and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.
2. The officers and men of Gen. Bowen's division.
3. The officers and men of Brig Gen. Moore's brigade.
4. The officers and men of the 2nd Texas regiment.
5. [illegible] men of Waul's Legion.
6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th, 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBT. OULD,
Agent of Exchange
sept 19-6t

Tennessee News.

We visited the headquarters of Gen. Bragg on Saturday last, and from the ridge on which he is located could plainly see the ruins of most of the houses that have been destroyed by the vandal horde now lying in Chattanooga. These houses burned are those of Messrs. John A. Fisher, James M. Dobbs, Richard Campbell, W. C. Camden, (formerly occupied by Col. Claiborne) the houses on the place owned by Mr. Kunos, (formerly belonging to Thos. Crutchfield,) and all the small frame houses between the residence of Mr Fisher and Kentucky, in [illegible]. The beautiful [illegible] was burned to the ground, together with the larger amount of his furniture. The beautiful grove surrounding his house was also destroyed.—In fact, the only house left standing in the neighborhood is the brick residence of James G. Warner, Esq., at which, it has been stated, Gen. Rosecranz had his headquarters previous to and during the late battles.

We understand that Bee Chandler, an old merchant of Chattanooga, and a well known Union man, is now Deputy Provost Marshal of Chattanooga, and Geo Rider is also attached to the office. Bill Crutchfield is said to be attached to the staff of Gen Crittenden with the rank of Major. J. J. Lowry, the Confederate enrolling officer, is said to be attempting to prove his loyalty to "the best Government the world ever saw." Jas. Allison, Lawson Dugger and Tom Wornacut were quick to swallow the oath. They have been for sometime, it is thought, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to "swear in." With these few exceptions, we believe, the citizens of Chattanooga generally remain true and loyal to the South.

Rebel.

Gen. Lee's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign indicates that his purpose was to advance upon Harrisburg, but on the night of the 29th of June it was ascertained that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac; his head column had reached South Mountain, and his communication with the Potomac was thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent any further progress of the enemy in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountain at Gettysburg.

The Federal army interposed between Stuart's command and our main body, preventing communication with him, until his arrival at Carlisle. The march towards Gettysburg would have been conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal army been known.

After referring to the first day's fight, the report says: "It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base unless attacked by the enemy, but finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains, but at the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying passes in the mountains.

A battle thus became unavoidable.—Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement on the first day and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from a defeat of the army under Meade, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The report then gives a general description of the battles of the 2d and 3d of July, commends the heroic valor of the troops, explains the causes of the withdrawal of our army from Gettysburg, &c. It has been furnished the Richmond papers for publication.

Have the Ten Commandments ever been condensed into ten lines of poetry?

They have been, and are to be found in an old parish register in Lancaster, in Nottinghamshire, England, 1859:

"Have no other God but me;
Unto no image bow the the knee;
Take not the name of God in vain;
Do not the Sabbath day profane;
Honor thy Father and Mother, too;
And see that thou no murder do;
From vile adult'ry keep thou clean;
And steal not, tho' thy state be mean;
Bear not false witness—shun that blot
What is thy neighbor's, covet not."

LOST

On Saturday, 3rd Inst., by a young lady, between Jemison's Mills and Choccolocco creek, a Gold Watch, Chain and Breastpin. It is a medium size watch, open face, detachment, the chain about 12 inches long, the No. of the watch not recollected.—A liberal reward will be paid the finder, by leaving it at Dr. Edward's, or at this office. Oct. 8, 1863.

BRAGG, POLK AND HINDMAN.—The Appeal of yesterday alludes to the fact that Generals Polk and Hindman had arrived in this city under arrest, by order of Gen. Bragg. We were cognizant of the fact, but did not deem it necessary to allude to it. There can now be no impropriety in stating that the cause for this procedure on the part of Gen. Bragg is said to be an alledged disobedience of orders by the two Generals named on Sunday, the second day of the battle of Chickamauga. Such is our confidence in the soldierly qualities of Gen. Polk, that we believe he will be enabled to justify himself before a Court of inquiry; but the fact that he [illegible] the battle as ordered [illegible] said to account for the [illegible] of the victory. It is, however, believed that Gen. Polk could not possibly have done otherwise.—This is one issue, and that other more weighty one is involved in the disobedience of orders. If Sunday's fight at Chickamauga had begun, as Gen Bragg ordered, at daylight, night would not have intervened to save Rosecranz's beaten army, and he never could have reached and entrenched himself at Chattanooga.

The Appeal complains that the late victory will prove but Dead Sea fruit in our hands." The arrest of the officers named may enable us to account for the alledged deplorable fact. It may also prevent the recurrence of similar calamities. In view of these considerations the public, and Gen. Polk himself must approve the conduct of the commanding General. Gen. Polk will doubtless be enabled to acquit himself of all culpability, and the world will also understand why we devour "fruit from the Dead Sea."—*Knoxville Register.*

The Position of the Two Armies.

A well informed correspondent, writing to the Atlanta Intelligencer over the signature of "290" from our army on the 28th, says:

In the first place there is no probability of a speedy encounter with Rosecranz's army for some days.—Both armies confront each other, our pickets being within a few hundred yards of the enemy's. Our army lies in a valley forming a semi circle extending on the left from the base of Lookout Mountain to that of Missionary Ridge on the right. From the heights of the latter ridge, some 900 feet high, a commanding view is presented of the valley and town of Chattanooga, and of Walden's Ridge on the opposite side of the Tennessee. The enemy's position is very strong, and well fortified, they having advantage of the works we had constructed, besides having since erected three lines of intrenchments fronting south. A large encampment of the enemy is plainly to be seen on the opposite side of the river, and it is supposed that there is not a force of over 15,000 troops in the town, which is sufficient to hold it against great odds. As we hold Lookout Mountain and command the Nashville and Chattanooga road to Bridgeport, the enemy's communication is cut off for obtaining supplies except by the rugged road across Walden's Ridge, across the river and opposite the town. He is no doubt forced to send a heavy escort with all his trains, for fear of being cut off by our cavalry, which is said to be already in his rear.

To attempt to carry Chattanooga by storm at this time would only be attended with great cost of life, and therefore we will no doubt resort to strategy for its accomplishment.

Last night the enemy pressed down our pickets, when a heavy skirmish ensued but which lasted but a few moments, the enemy being driven back and badly punished.

Successful Naval Expedition.

Capt. Bell, who left Richmond a few days since for the purpose of leading a naval expedition in open boats on the Chesapeake Bay, has returned to the State, after having achieved a brilliant success. He succeeded in sinking seven Yankee vessels and taking considerable property. One vessel he ran ashore in Virginia, and saved from her a large quantity of cheese, etc. He captured seventeen prisoners, who are now on their way to Richmond. It gives us pleasure to record the success of this expedition, second only in its results to that recently led by Lieut. John Taylor Wood, on the Rappahannock. Incidents of this kind show that the navy is not entirely a dead letter, and that a body of determined men, headed by brave officers, may succeed in inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy.

Rich. Examiner.

FOR SALE.

A Horse and Buggy. Apply to
J. S. CHAMBERS.
October 8th 1863.

Special Dispatch to the Montgomery Advertiser.

BEFORE CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2, via Chickamauga, 2.

From the appearance of the enemy's camps to-day, they have been largely reinforced. They are still hard at work on their fortifications.

Sixteen hundred and forty two of the enemy's wounded have been exchanged—seven hundred still remaining.

There was a tremendous rain yesterday. All serene to-day.

An important movement is contemplated soon.

GENERAL FORREST IN EAST TENNESSEE.—We learn from an officer who arrived here from Chickamauga station this morning, that a soldier of Forrest's command, just from Athens Tennessee, whom he knows to be reliable, told him that Forrest came up with a portion of Burnside's forces commanded by Col. Bird and two other Yankee Colonels, at Charleston on Saturday last, and had a running fight with them thence to Athens, driving them before him—that the enemy had gone toward Loudon and Forrest had possession of Athens and had sent a portion of his force, Col. Scott's command, toward North Carolina, to capture several Yankee companies who were marauding there. [illegible] himself, with other troops toward Sweetwater. The soldier told him also that the union men and tories about Athens, all said that Gen. Sam Jones had possession of Knoxville. The Yankee force at Loudon was represented to be about two thousand. If Burnside had not joined Rosecranz before the Chickamauga battle, (it was believed that he had with the most of his force) it was supposed that he was at some point between Kingston and Harrison.

Confederate.

Cultivate the Heart.

If we wish to grow better, we must guard well our thoughts. The good book says, "Whatsoever is of good report, think of these things." We must not direct our thoughts to the ills and evils of life—but to the blessings and pleasures, that a beneficent being has given. Think how the earth, on which you tread, is beautified for you. How the brilliant stars twinkle for you at night. Think of these things, [illegible] you should murmur or complain. If you do complain. Human nature is too truly delineated in the history of the Israelites. They journeyed from the land of bondage to a land of wine and pomegranates—to a goodly land, and God with them to deliver them from all their troubles. Yet they suffered their thoughts to wander from their deliverance, from the goodly land—to which they were going—and they murmured that they had not something better to eat. Let us guard well our thoughts lest we provoke our Maker to say of us also that we shall not enter the promised land. Solomon says, "Keep thy heart with all diligence."

Office Commandant Conscripts,

Talladega Ala., Sept. 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 140, from Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Conscript service of the State of Alabama.

Commandants of Camps of Instruction and enrolling officers will continue to be governed by the orders heretofore issued from the office of the commandant of this State.

The attention of enrolling officers is particularly invited to the character and efficiency of their assistants, a full descriptive roll of whom will be returned to this office as soon as possible.

II. Lieut. G. A. Carey is assigned to duty as Adjutant, and will be respected and obeyed as such.

H. C. LOCKHART,
Lieut. Col. and Commandant,
4t. for Ala.

Talladega, Sept 30, 1863.

I have been ordered to remain at this place for a few days for the purpose of procuring Transportation and forwarding all members of the 31st Ala. Reg't, to the command at Demopolis, Ala.

All absent members without orders or furloughs, will hereby report to me immediately.

I will say to the old members of Co. G, especially that you have been exchanged, you have been at home more than two months, you have been well rested, and have no excuse for longer delay.

All who do not comply with the notice will be reported to the commandant of this post with a list of names and residence and they will be arrested as Deserters. All those who are unable for duty, from wounds or other sickness will report to the medical board [illegible] place and get furloughs.

Sec. 30. On [illegible] J. J. HODES,
[illegible] Co. G. 31st Ala.

[illegible] guerrilla [illegible], we are informed [illegible] 250 guns in position, ready on yesterday, [illegible] on Rosecranz. It is rumored [illegible] that a portion of our cavalry [illegible] Northern Mississippi have captured Murfreesboro. If we have a force of cavalry in Rosecranz rear capable of cutting off his supplies the most fearful struggle of the war will occur in Chattanooga.

Atlanta Register.